

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicant gratefully acknowledges the indication that claims 10-34 are allowed. Applicant further gratefully acknowledges the indication that claims 2-9 and 57 are objected to but include allowable subject matter. In light of the above amendments and remarks below, it is respectfully submitted that all pending claims are now in condition for allowance.

Pending claims 1, 49-53 and 56 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0042979 (Gurvich) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,255,903 (Leffel). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection. As to claim 1, the Office Action concedes that the primary reference Gurvich fails to teach the recited second terminal to couple to a signal ground and a third terminal to couple to an output of a single-ended signal source. Instead, the Office Action relies on Leffel for such teachings. However, Leffel fails to teach or suggest this recited subject matter. Still further, there is no basis for the combination of Gurvich with Leffel, as the proposed modification renders the prior art unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, as discussed below.

First, Leffel fails to teach that contended by the Office Action. Specifically, the Office Action contends that a switch 20 is the second terminal that is to couple to a signal ground. As support, the Office Action simply points to a switch 20 that is controlled by a control circuit to disable a main amplifier circuit in a low power state. Leffel thus simply teaches that this switch 20, controlled by control signal 44b is switched from providing a supply voltage to removing power to a power amplifier 26. Thus this switch is not a terminal that is to couple to a signal ground. Still further, there is no motivation or reason to combine this switch into the system of Gurvich. It is unclear in fact how this would be performed. Instead, it appears that any inclusion of such a switch into the system of Gurvich would render the circuit of Gurvich unusable for its intended purpose. That is, adding a switch into the system of Gurvich would, when opened, disable the normal operation described in Gurvich. As such, the proposed combination cannot stand. M.P.E.P. §2143.01.

Still further, the Office Action contends that a reference numeral 134 of Leffel acts as the recited third terminal that is to couple to an output of a single-ended signal source. Applicant respectfully notes that there is no reference numeral 134 in Leffel. To the extent that the Office Action may be referring to a carrier cancellation coupler 34, it is respectfully submitted that this

component has no bearing in a proposed combination with Gurvich. That is, Gurvich simply teaches that an input sampling coupler 100 (contended to be the first terminal) is coupled to receive an incoming signal. There is no basis in either reference to also couple this signal to this coupler 34, and the Office Action fails to provide any reasoning to do so. For all of these reasons, the rejection of claim 1 is improper and should be reversed.

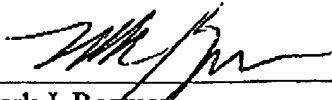
Regarding independent claim 49, the Office Action concedes that the primary reference Gurvich fails to teach that arrangement of the two loops such that an interfering signal induced in the first loop by an interference source is cancelled by a second interfering signal induced in the second loop by the interference source. Instead, the Office Action contends that this subject matter is taught in Leffel. However, Leffel makes no mention of such arrangement of loops. Leffel further makes no mention of interference or a source of interference whatsoever. Instead, in Leffel a main amplifier circuit and a feed forward error correction circuit/temporary main amplifier circuit are provided. The teaching in Leffel is simply that in a low power situation, the main amplifier circuit can be powered down and amplification can be performed using the feed forward error correction circuit/temporary amplifier circuit. Nothing in Leffel teaches or suggests either the presence of interfering signals, nor their cancellation by the arrangement of two loops. Accordingly, as there is no basis in the prior art for this recited subject matter, the rejection of claim 49 and the claims depending therefrom is overcome.

The rejection of dependent claims 54 and 55 under §103 in view of the above two references and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 7,120,217 (Schwarzmueller) is overcome for at least the same reasons discussed above. Furthermore, the cited art fails to teach that the recited first, second and third terminals are pins on an integrated circuit package. That is, while Schwarzmueller teaches that a circuit can be incorporated into an integrated circuit package, there is simply no teaching or suggestion that the contended terminals of Gurvich, which the Office Action states are couplers and a summer, could somehow be implemented as pins on an integrated circuit package. For this further reason, claims 54 and 55 are patentable over the cited art.

In view of these remarks, the application is now in condition for allowance and the Examiner's prompt action in accordance therewith is respectfully requested. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 20-1504.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 7/9/08


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